

## CLAIMS

1. A wavelength plate having the same polarizing characteristics against monochromatic lights having a different wavelength, which is obtained by laminating a retardation film (A) that provides a retardation of  $(1 + X)\lambda$  to light having a wavelength  $\lambda$  (nm) as defined according to the following expression (1) as an essential component and a retardation film (B) that provides a retardation of  $(1/4 + Y/2)\lambda$  or a retardation film (C) that provides a retardation of  $(1/2 + Z)\lambda$  [wherein X, Y, and Z each independently represent 0 or an integer of 1 or more] such that an optical axis of the retardation film (B) or retardation film (C) intersects with an optical axis of the retardation film (A):

$$[(\lambda_S + \lambda_L)/2] - 200 \leq \lambda \leq [(\lambda_S + \lambda_L)/2] + 200 \quad (1)$$

$\lambda_S$ : wavelength (nm) of monochromatic light in the shortest wavelength side; and

$\lambda_L$ : wavelength (nm) of monochromatic light in the longest wavelength side.

2. The wavelength plate according to claim 1, wherein the retardation films are bonded to a transparent support.

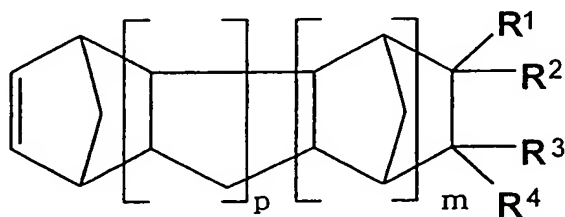
3. The wavelength plate according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the retardation films comprise a cyclic olefin based resin-containing material.

4. The wavelength plate according to any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein a retardation film having a ratio (Re800/Re550) of a retardation (Re800) in light having a wavelength of 800 nm to a retardation (Re550) in light having a wavelength of 550 nm of from 0.90 to 1.05 is used.

5. The wavelength plate according to any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein the cyclic olefin based resin is at least one member selected from the group consisting of (1) a ring-opening polymer of a specific monomer represented by the following general formula (1); (2) a ring-opening copolymer of a specific monomer represented by the

following general formula (1) and a copolymerizable monomer; (3) a hydrogenated (co)polymer of the foregoing ring-opening (co)polymer (1) or (2); (4) a (co)polymer resulting from cyclization of the foregoing ring-opening (co)polymer (1) or (2) by the Friedel-Crafts reaction and then hydrogenation; (5) a saturated copolymer of a specific monomer represented by the following general formula (1) and an unsaturated double bond-containing compound; and (6) an addition type (co)polymer of at least one monomer selected from a specific monomer represented by the following general formula (1), a vinyl based cyclic hydrocarbon based monomer and a cyclopentadiene based monomer, and a hydrogenated (co)polymer thereof:

General Formula (1)



[in the formula, R<sup>1</sup> to R<sup>4</sup> each represent a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a hydrocarbon group having from 1 to 30 carbon atoms, or other monovalent organic group, and may be the same or different; R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup>, or R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> may be taken together to form a divalent hydrocarbon group; R<sup>1</sup> or R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>3</sup> or R<sup>4</sup> may be bonded to each other to form a monocyclic or polycyclic structure;  $\underline{m}$  represents 0 or a positive integer; and  $\underline{p}$  represents 0 or a positive integer.]